PAM.
AFRICA
South - Rhodesia
Bulawayo.
167

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

BULAWAYO

FIFTEENTH

REPORT

Being for Nine Months 1st April, 1910,
to 31st December,

1910.

Including an Address on

South African Literature,

PAST and PRESENT,

By REV. S. S. DORNAN, M.A.

BULAWAYO:
PHILPOTT & COLLINS, PRINTERS.

Bulawayo Public Library.

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THE RIGHT HON. EARL GREY, LL. M.

Trustees :

R. H. MYBURGH, ESQ., Civil Commissioner.

E. BASCH, ESQ., Mayor of Bulawayo.

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Librarian and Secretary :

D. NIVEN.

Assistant :

MISS N. A. NICHOLLS.

Bulawayo Public Library.

Report for Nine Months—1st April, 1910, to 31st December, 1910.

The Committee have pleasure in presenting to the Subscribers the Report on the work of the Library during the nine months—1st April, 1910, to 31st December, 1910. It is gratifying to be able to report that the popularity of the Institution is still on the upward grade, though it is greatly deplored that the interest which ought to be shown in an institution such as the Public Library still leaves much to be desired. Every possible means is adopted by the Committee towards popularising the Library, and the Subscribers are asked to assist the Committee by offering suggestions, the adoption of which may tend towards a greater appreciation of the Institution by the public and to increase the utility of the Library for the people not only of Bulawayo but of Rhodesia.

The Balance Sheet, compared with the same period of the previous year, shows an increase in the amount of subscriptions received of £40 1s. 6d. The number of Subscribers on the roll is 169; S.R.C. Recreation Club, 35; B.S.A.P. Recreation Club, 26; and 33 Free Members (Ministers of Religion, Government Servants and Memorial Hospital Nurses).

82 New Subscribers joined the Library during the nine months under review and 28 resigned. During the same period in 1909, 47 joined and 25 resigned.

The amount spent on books during the nine months is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Solid Works	85	12	9
Africana	4	10	4
Fiction	35	0	0
Total	£125	3	1

The accessions were 225 Solid Books and 190 Fiction.

The total number of volumes issued was 12,660 as compared with 9,699 for the same period in the previous year. 160 Parcels of books were sent to country Subscribers. This class of Subscriber, on account of the distance resident from town, is entitled to double the number of books granted

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to Town Subscribers. A concession at half ordinary parcel rates, for books carried to and from the Library, is granted by the Rhodesia and B. & M. Railways. Town Subscribers are also granted double the number of books if on holiday in the country.

The Free Reading Room still maintains its popularity, the total number of visitors during the nine months being 14,272. The total number for same period during 1909 was 13,146.

During the period under review the Committee granted special concessions to the members of the Young Men's Institute, to the Recreation Club of the B.S.A.P., and to the teachers of the Government Schools. The Committee also granted free use of the Board Room to the Loyal Women's Guild, Ladies' Benevolent Society and Rhodesia Museum for Committee Meetings, to the Young Men's Institute for Literary and Debating Meetings, and to the Government for the Law Examinations, Beit Bequest Scholarships and Rhodes' Scholarships Examinations.

A new class of subscription has been started allowing Subscribers to join the Library for the period of a fortnight at the rate of 2/6 per fortnight plus the usual deposit. Subscribers may now take out extra books at the rate of 6d. per book.

Your Committee have had under consideration the question of issuing a supplement to the Catalogue, and it is hoped this will be in the hands of the subscribers before the end of the year. Meantime Subscribers may keep the present Catalogue up to date by making application to the Librarian for the "Lists" issued each month. The question of replacing with new copies a number of the books which are becoming the worse for wear is also a matter which is receiving the Committee's consideration.

An important addition to the Library during the past nine months was the South African Bibliography by Sydney Mendelssohn. Since the establishment of the Library your Committee have always kept in view the importance of forming as complete a collection of Rhodesiana as the funds of the Institution would permit, and this publication of Mr. Mendelssohn's will help greatly in the endeavour to complete the collection. A survey of that part of the work dealing with Rhodesia, and compared with our Catalogue shows that the majority of the books noted in the Bibliography are contained in the Bulawayo Public Library. A considerable number of the works noted in the South African Biblography are magazine and newspaper articles. It will be understood that the distance of Bulawayo from the second-hand book market where only most of the older works of Rhodesiana and Africana, which are

now out of print, can be obtained, makes the collecting of such works a matter of great difficulty. As an instance of the difficulties the Committee has to face in this matter, it may be mentioned that from a recent order sent to a London Second-hand Bookseller for nine books on Africana, only two were supplied, the others being sold before the order reached London. The Librarian is compiling a list of the Rhodesiana not in the Library, and every effort will be made to obtain these books as circumstances permit.

Councillor D. W. Bridal resigned from the Committee on his departure for England, and his resignation was accepted with regret. Councillor Miolee was elected by the Municipal Council as the Municipal Representative on the Committee in place of Councillor Bridal.

The Committee wish to express their thanks to the B.S.A. Co. and the Bulawayo Municipality for continued support; to donors of books and to the Local Press for the interest shown in publishing list of accessions to the Library, etc., in their columns.

The Librarian's Statistics, Revenue and Expenditure Account and Balance Sheet are appended hereto.

R. ARTHUR LETTS, *Chairman.*

D. NIVEN, *Secretary.*

Report of the Fifteenth Annual Meeting

Of Subscribers, held in the Board Room, Library Buildings, on Monday, 13th February, 1911, at 8.15 p.m.

Mr. R. A. Letts presided, supported by the Rev. S. S. Dornan, and the Librarian, Mr. D. Niven. There was a large attendance of subscribers.

The Minutes of the last Annual Meeting were read and confirmed.

The Librarian read the Annual Report.

Mr. R. A. Letts, in moving the adoption of the Report and Balance Sheet, made reference to the statistics as compared with other Libraries throughout South Africa. In the case of fiction, Bulawayo stood third, with the lowest percentage of this class of book issued from nine representative libraries in the sub-continent. It had been suggested to the Committee that large business firms and companies should be asked to contribute an annual subscription towards the upkeep of the Library, and in return for this the Committee would be prepared to grant the use of the Library to the employees of such firms and companies, to the value of the subscription received. A sub-committee has been appointed to deal with the matter.

Mr. Sly seconded, and moved a vote of thanks to the Committee for their work during the past year.

Mr. Alex. Fraser asked if it would be possible to make some alteration in the hours of attendance in the Lending Department, as he did not think the present hours quite suitable to many of the subscribers.

The Chairman, in reply, stated that the matter would have the Committee's consideration. He then introduced the Rev. S. S. Dornan and asked him to read his paper on "South African Literature."

A vote of thanks to Rev. S. S. Dornan terminated the meeting.

BOOKS, ACCESSIONS AND CIRCULATION.

	No. of Volumes, 1st April, 1910.	Accessions.	No. of Volumes, 31st Dec., 1910.	Circulation.	Percentages.
Theology and Philosophy ...	168	19	187	126	·99
Social Sciences ...	320	16	336	148	1·17
Travels, History and Biography ...	1,625	120	1,745	1,400	11·06
Science	394	10	404	165	1·30
Arts and Trades ...	523	11	534	183	1·45
Poetry, Classics and Literature ...	343	37	380	388	3·06
Fiction	3,347	190	3,537	7,135	56·36
Periodicals ...	74	3	77 (Bound Vols.)	1,871 (Monthly Per'dic'ls)	14·78
Reference and Miscellaneous (including Music) ...	1,197	9	1,206	1,244	9·83
	7,991	415	8,406	12,660	100

Lending Library open 225 days. Average Daily Issue, 51·82.

Total number of Visitors to Free Reading Room, 14,272.

BULAWAYO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Revenue and Expenditure Account for Nine Months Ending 31st December, 1910.

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Periodicals ...				82	4	11
„ Salaries and Wages ...				479	5	0
„ Light and Water ...				31	8	10
„ Rates, Taxes and Insurance ...				30	19	4
„ Maintenance of Buildings				27	1	6
„ Printing, Stationery and Advertising ...				33	13	0
„ Charges General and Office Expenses ...				26	17	10
„ Depreciation on Furniture ...	10	6	10			
„ Depreciation on Books	45	0	0			
				55	6	10
				£766	17	3

RECEIPTS.

By Donations and Grants	300	0	0	
„ Subscriptions	242	11	6	
„ Rents	218	14	0	
„ Interest Account	5	11	9	
	£766	17	3	

Balance Sheet at 31st December, 1910.

LIABILITIES.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To B.S.A. Co. Loan ...		4,500 0 0
„ Reserve Fund 31/3/'10		867 12 5
„ Reserve Fund Book Depreciation at 31/3/'10	757 5 11	
Add transfer from Rev. and Exp. Account ...	45 0 0	
		802 5 11
„ Deposits		262 5 0
„ Beit Bequest "Africana"	46 0 0	
Less Purchased ...	4 10 4	
		41 9 8
„ Beit Bequest "Books"	158 8 0	
Less Purchased ...	76 1 8	
		82 6 4
		£6,555 19 4

ASSETS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Building Account ...		3,624 7 0
„ Furniture including Steel stack Bookcases ...	470 12 3	
Less Depreciation	10 6 10	
		460 5 5
„ Books at 31/3/10 ...	1,744 14 2	
Since Purchased ...	44 11 1	
		1,789 5 3
„ Debtors and Paid in Advance ...		106 13 4
„ Bank of Africa Deposit and Interest ...	225 13 0	
„ Standard Bank ...	342 18 7	
		568 11 7
„ Catalogue Account ...		6 16 9
		£6,555 19 4

I have examined and compared the foregoing statements with the Books and relative vouchers of the Bulawayo Public Library, and find the same to be correct, and to fairly and fully represent the position of the Institution as at 31st December, 1910.

Bulawayo, 12th January. 1911. (Signed) ALEX. FRASER, *Auditor.*

Bulawayo Public Library.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

Amos, Mrs.
Anderson, J.
Armstrong, F.
Arthur, Mrs.
Aserman, R.
Ashburnham, L. P.

Baird, G.
Bannatyne, Mrs. R.
Barnard, M.
Barthelemy, Rev. Father
Basch, E.
Baxendale, W.
Baxter, E. C.
Beagave, L. J.
Bell, B.
Bowman, J. M.
Brett, H. T.
Bridal, Geo.
Brinton, S.
Bromehead, G. N.
Brown, Mrs. J.
Brown, J. Ellman
Bull, J.
Bunt, W. C.
Butler, F.
B.S.A.P. Recreation Club

Clarke, Mrs. H.
Coghlan, Sir C. P. J.
Cook, W. L.
Cooke, T. H.
Corner, C.
Cranswick, M.
Cumming, G.
Cumings, C. E. G.
Cunningham, Mrs.
Currie, W.
Curtis, Mrs.

Davis, C.
Dawes, W. J.
Dawson, Mrs.
Dennis, Mrs. F.
Drayton, Miss
Dugmore, F.

Edwards, E.
English, G. R.

Felgate, Mrs.
Fleming, G. N.
Fletcher, H. C.
Fletcher, R. A.
Forbes, G. S. D.
Francup, W. E.
Fraser, A.
Fraser, A. M.
Furber, J. P.
Furse, Mrs. J.

Garbutt, H. W.
Gartlan, Rev. Father
Gemmell, Mrs. John
Gibson, J. R.
Gielgud, V.
Goatley, Miss
Gloag, Mrs.
Goetz. Rev. E.
Granger, R.
Green, H. M.
Griffin, F.

Hall, F. W.
Hamilton, H. W.
Hampton, —
Harper, R. B.
Harris, F. E.
Head, Dr.

Hitchcock, —
Hopkins, H. S.

Inskipp, P.
Isaac, Mrs.
Issels, Mrs.

Jacobs, —
Johnson, C.
Johnson, G.
Jones, S.

Kirby, H. E.

Le Feuvre, Dr.
Letts, R. A.
Lewis. W. R. D.
Livingstone, Miss
Lund, Miss

McDonald, J. G.
McDonald, M.
Macglashan, Mrs.
Mackenzie, Clinton C.
Mackenzie, J. D.
Maguire, G. C,
Meikle, Mrs. J. H.
Mennel, F. P.
Mills, E. C.
Mirtle, G.
Mitchell, Geo.
Mockford, E.
Moffatt, H. U.
Molyneux, A. J. C.
Moore, W. P.
Morgan, Mrs.
Morrison, J.
Moss, J.
Myburgh, R. H.

Nairn, Mrs.
Nichol, Miss

Pedrotti, Mrs.
Perry, W. A.
Philip, J. W.
Philip, W. B.
Pingstone, G.
Platt, Mrs. H.
Prince, H.
Purcell, Major

Ramsay, Mrs.
Reed, W. H.
Rembridge, F.
Reynolds, Mrs.
Richardson, S.
Robinson, Joseph
Rodger, J. Campbell
Rogers, W.
Ross, C. L.

Sanders, H.
Sargent, W.
Scott, F.
Selmes, H. P.
Sharples, L.
Simon, W. L.
Simpson, J. W.
Sly, J. W.
Sonnenberg, M.
Spilsbury, Miss
Steedman, Miss
Strong, Dr.
S.R.C. Recreation Club
Swanson, W. G.

Taylor, H. J.
Taylor, Palm H.
Taylor, R. F.
Taylor, G. W.
Templeman, Mrs.
Thomson, R. T.
Tomes, Mrs.
Tonge, A. R.

Vincent, Mrs. Dan
Vintcent, Sir J.

Walker, G. H.
Walkerdine, Mrs.
Walsh, J. A. C.
Ward, B. K.
Watts, S. T.
Webb, A. D.
Welsh, A.
White, Franklin
White, H. R.

Whitmore, L. H.
Whybrow, H. T.
Willie, Geo.
Wilman, W.
Winslow, C. F. de B.
Woodhouse, M. A. H.
Woods, B.
Woods, F. E.

Young, Geo.
Youatt, C.

Zeally, A. E. V.

SOUTH AFRICAN LITERATURE, PAST AND PRESENT.

The scenery of a country has a great influence upon the inhabitants thereof. The literature of a people is coloured by its scenery and reflects its life. Thus the literatures of the mountainous races of Western Europe have much in common, though separated by considerable geographical distance. We find great similarity between the folk tales, and folk songs of Scotland, Wales, Switzerland and Scandinavia. This similarity is so persistent and striking that it cannot be due to accident, but must be accounted for by resemblance in character, and mental habits. Mr. James Bryce says that the environment of a people largely forms their physical, mental and to some extent moral characteristics. I do not know about environment having such profound influence on the moral characteristics of a people if by that is meant physical environment, but I think there is no reasonable doubt regarding its influence on their mental fabric. Fortunately this is a question we can leave to others to settle. There is thus a deeper resemblance than in mere externals, between people living under similar conditions of life This is most noticeable in the expression of habits of thought. The same features will come out in the literature of two widely separated peoples, living under much the same conditions. The stern, self-reliant type of mind, a passionate love of independence and plenty of lore upon looting, plundering and fighting will be found amongst the stories, songs and legends of mountain peoples. We shall find the softer and finer traits of character, conspicuous by their absence. The dwellers on the plains will tell us more about the blessings of settled government, agriculture and commerce. The softer virtues will predominate. In some cases where the Plain dwellers have migrated from the mountains, one can trace their origin in their folktales, for while the location of the people may have changed, the tales that they brought with them remain unchanged, and are handed down as they were, from generation to generation. Let me give two illustrations of what I mean. I have been particularly struck in reading their history with the resemblance between the plundering and cattle lifting propensities of certain Bantu tribes and the Kelts of Ireland in their struggle against one another and against the intrusion of the Saxon into Ireland, for cattle lifting is not confined to Africa. Again there is a folk tale

common amongst some South African tribes, which is also found amongst the peasants of Bengal. The resemblance is remarkably close, and can only be explained on the supposition that Bantu and Hindu were neighbours at one time, and lived under somewhat similar conditions of life, as most of them do now.

Great national crises and struggles lead to outbursts of and changes in the literature of a people. The great outburst of Elizabethan literature had much of its inspiration in the struggle between Spain and England, and in the contest for the empire of the sea. And so in the literature of the 19th century we see reflected in Dickens, Reade and others the great battle over the reform of the Corn, Poor, and Electoral Laws. But what effect has the physical structure of South Africa, had on its literature? What influence has environment had upon the production and character of that literature? Is there a national South African literature in the sense that there is an American, or even an Australian literature? The answer must be that on the whole there is not. What South African writer has influenced our life in the way that Lindsay Gordon, Harry Kendall, and Marcus Clarke have influenced Australian life? But such as there is, it will be our business to survey shortly in this paper. How does it reflect the life, habits of thought, feelings and prejudices of the people? Is it redolent of the veld? Does it portray the Africander as he really is? Physical barriers of a serious kind do not exist in the sub-continent except at one place. It is stated that it took the Americans two centuries to cross the Alleghanies. The same cannot be said of the South African colonists. There was a constant trekking away from the exactions of the old Dutch East India Company, and there were no serious difficulties to prevent extension. Why have we no records in the shape of song and story to commemorate the early struggles of these old pioneers. Why have we no literature worth speaking of dealing with the Great Trek, nothing of contemporary value? How little we have of real worth dealing with the various Kafir wars, beginning from the middle of the 18th century. What an abundance of material there is in the story of those old trekkers, yet no one has ever made use of a tenth portion of it. We have no Washington Irving, or Fenimore Cooper, or Francis Parkman, or George Bancroft to make use of such material. These are in the womb of the future.

If some one would do for the old Dutch life of Cape Colony, what Irving has done for the old Dutch settlers of Manhattan, what extraordinary interest it would arouse. Still more if some South African storyteller would do for the natives of this country what Fenimore Cooper and Mayne Reid have done for the Indians of North America, or what

Bret Harte has done for the miner of the Pacific slope, what a gap it would fill. The material is all there, it only requires to be unearthed. The struggles of the settler against poverty, misgovernment and savages would furnish material for the novelist as thrilling as anything in Cooper or Ellis. Still more the splendid faith, physical courage, and hopefulness of the old Voortrekkers who went to seek a better country would form the theme of romance as enthralling as any penned by Scott or Henty. Then again the heroism of the lonely prospectors and traders has yet to find its master painter. Something has been done in this way, and in the utilisation of native life and legend by Van Oordt, Rider Haggard, and Mitford, but it is mere scratching on the surface. The vast deposit of native and pioneer lore has been practically untouched. Considerable collections of South African folk tales have been made in recent years, but there is plenty left for the future Kingstons, Haggards and Marryatts.

Again we may ask the question: Why have we no national South African literature? The country was settled by Europeans about the same time as certain of the American colonies, yet what a remarkable indigenous literature America has to boast of, even if most of it has been inspired by the Revolution, or by post-Revolution history. There must be some connection between the poverty of South African literature and the life of the people. The date of the foundation of the Cape was after a period of great literary activity in Holland, and before another such period. We need only mention such names as Vondel, Brandt, and one who has achieved world-wide fame as a philosopher and Biblical critic, Baruch Spinoza, albeit he wrote in Latin. Did the colonists bring with them to their new home the love for literature that was so widespread in Holland at this time? If they did, it certainly found a sterile soil to grow upon. It may be that the literary decadence of the 18th century in Holland had something to do with the unfruitfulness of the South African field. It cannot be said that certain of the Dutch Commanders and Governors were deficient in literary polish, yet literature never took root in the country. Milton, Hobbes and Dryden, besides other familiar names, were contemporary with the founders of several of the American colonies. We can trace the influence of these men, for within a century of their time we have Jonathan Edwards and John Woolman. The early American colonists had some points of resemblance to those of South Africa. They were generally sent out by companies such as the English and Virginia Companies. They were living in the midst of a barbarous and usually hostile population. They were under severe and exacting government. Many parts of the colonies were composed of as poor land as South Africa. The climate, except

in the South, was much more trying. Both had the slave system. There was also the same tendency to spread away from the centres of population, and over the unsettled portions of the country. Here the resemblance ends. Save and except a strip along the coast, the land in much of South Africa is arid and poor, consequently the nomadic habits of life early became inpressed on the colonists. The climate of South Africa is more genial than that of North America. The North American soil and climate were more adapted to cropping, while that of South Africa was more suitable for stock raising. Besides America is more liberally supplied with waterways. Coal was early discovered there and proved to be abundant in quantity and of excellent quality. These considerations together with the fact that the individual colonist was a superior man, the foundation of universities such as Harvard and Yale fostered the growth of settled communities, and maintained if not created the taste for literature. Few or none of these conditions prevailed in South Africa till within the last 50 or 60 years. The type of colonist sent out to South Africa by the Dutch Company was a very inferior person and not likely to have much interest in literature for its own sake. What could we expect from a country that at the time of its capture by the English for the second time in 1806 had no roads, no bridges, no printing press, no newspaper, practically no schools, and where such did exist, the teachers were mostly discharged and decrepit soldiers. But while we have to lament the want of a national South African literature, we have a large, though not varied literature in English and Dutch, principally travel and natural history, whose theme is South Africa, and which has been inspired by our country. We shall now proceed to survey some portion of this field. We cannot hope to do more than glance at some of the outstanding works, for the number is legion.

The first works that we know of relating to South Africa are the descriptions of the voyages of Diaz and Da Gama, two names imperishable in the history of African discovery. The reports of these two voyages, by other and contemporary hands, supply much quaint and interesting information. Camoêns, the writer of Portugal's great national epic, "The Lusiad," has described these two remarkable voyages in Cantos I. and II. I have seen it stated that Camoêns was a passenger with Da Gama, but this is impossible, as Da Gama's voyage was made in 1497, and Camoêns was born in 1524. Camoêns, made the voyage himself round the Cape of Good Hope in 1553, having been banished to India, and this may have given rise to the belief that he accompanied Da Gama.

In 1579 we have Stevens' description of his voyage round the Cape of Good Hope. Then in 1591 we have Hakluyt's description of the voyage of Sir James Lancaster round the Cape to Malacca, written by Barker, one of his lieutenants. These old voyages are very interesting but very quaint reading. Geographically the descriptions of the coast are wonderfully accurate, but the same cannot be said of the natural history. For instance Stevens speaks of the ships of Guinea—Medusae in the following terms: "This is so poisonous that a man cannot touch it without great peril." We are informed that "The land itself is full of tigers, and people that are savage, killers of all strangers." Lancaster describes the purchase of some cattle from the Hottentots on the shores of Saldanha Bay. He bought an ox for two knives, a young bullock for one knife, and a sheep for the same. He says the sheep had no wool on their backs, but hair, and great fat tails. Sir Francis Drake thus speaks of the Cape in the year 1580: The Cape is a most stately thing, and the finest thing we saw in the whole circumference of the earth." Linschoten, who in 1598 only saw a fleeting prospect of the Cape has the following curious remark on Monomotapa: "The inhabitants of Monomotapa are black in colour. They lived in villages under a king or lord, and which were often at war with each other. They had courts of justice, and observed some of the regulations of good government, but were without religion or knowledge of God." Much information of great value, both before and after this period, is given by the old Portuguese writers in the various volumes of the Records of South East Africa, translated and published by Dr. Theal, to whom South African historical and geographical science owes so much.

We must not linger over these old voyagers, but pass on to notice Leguat, who was at the Cape in 1691 and again in 1698. He describes the Hottentots, the Dutch settlements the French refugees and the country around Table Bay. The work is interesting because of the very quaint illustrations of the botany and zoology of the Cape. In 1727 was issued Peter Kolben's "Present State of the Cape of Good Hope." It was originally published in Dutch and was translated into English by a Mr. Medley in 1731. The translator remarks that he has abridged the author's very tedious volumes, and omitted many of his prolix relations and reflexions. The book has been condemned as untrustworthy, but the exact and circumstantial details do not support or suggest the charge. It has been stated that the author was both indolent and conceited and far too credulous in believing idle tales. His official position in the Government, however, would have made him acquainted with means of obtaining accurate information. The volumes contain the earliest list

of South African animals, and was of considerable value at the time. The English translation is vastly inferior to the original edition, and the condensation and rearrangement was not to Kolben's advantage.

Captain Cook in his famous voyages has something to say of the Cape each time he passed it, but for us the most interesting part of his narrative is that relating to the second voyage when he picked up Dr. Andrew Sparrman, the friend and pupil of Linnaeus on November 22nd, 1772. On Cook's return in 1775 Sparrman landed at Cape Town and began his travels into the interior of the country. Sparrman penetrated into Kaffraria and gives many interesting details of old colonial life. His work, originally written in Swedish, has been well translated into English. He was an enthusiast in the study of natural history, and the earliest trained naturalist to visit South Africa, and in the words of one competent to judge his observations are very trustworthy. "Nothing escapes the keenness of his observation, and in describing scenes and situations he is a painter." He gives much information about the hospitable character of the Boers of his day, and of their absolutely dense ignorance of everything that took place outside of their own country. He criticises the mistakes of Kolben's volumes and says that he did not take sufficient pains to secure accurate information.

We now come to a traveller whose statements were so picturesque and novel that his accuracy and trustworthiness have been very seriously questioned. I allude to Le Vaillant. His first series of travels, in two volumes, made in the years 1780 and 1782, were issued in 1790. This journey occupied sixteen months. His descriptions of the country and people are written in a spirited and agreeable manner, but border upon the ridiculous. His admiration for the Hottentots sounds strange to modern ears, and he manifestly thought these people lived in a state of Edenic happiness. In 1796 he issued Part II. of his travels in three volumes, embracing the years 1783-4, and '85. In this narrative the author claimed to have traversed a great part of what is now known as German South-West Africa. This claim has given rise to very serious doubts on the part of other travellers and writers, principally owing to the fact that he mentions tribes that could not at the beginning of last century be identified, and owing to his fulsome and exaggerated style. The truth seems to be that there are imaginative details inserted here andt here. Apart from his travels, he wrote several volumes on the birds of Africa. This was for the time a most magnificent and most important ornithological work. The plates were of remarkable excellence, and were drawn under his immediate superintendence by an eminent artist. He had seen nearly every bird he describes in its native habitat. The letterpress

in some respects suffers from the defects noted in the volumes of travels. In the opinion of more than one competent judge, the work was ahead of its time.

Contemporary with Le Vaillant were two other writers on the Cape, Mentzel (1785-7) and Thunberg (1795-6). The former wrote a complete geographical and topographical description of the Cape in terse but exact language. It is rather dry and have not been translated. Thunberg was a Swede, and his narrative gives considerable information respecting the Natural History of the Colony, together with interesting and valuable observations on the Hottentots and Kafirs. He is very severe in his strictures on the rapacity and corruption of the officials of the day, and the wholesale frauds practised on the government.

After these three travellers above mentioned—Sparrman, Le Vaillant, and Thunberg—the next writer of any importance is Sir John Barrow, afterwards Secretary of the Admiralty, who was on the staff of Lord Macartney, Governor of the Cape after it passed into English hands in 1795. Barrow's journey occupied part of the years 1797 and 1798. He visited Graaff Reinet, Kafirland, had an interview with Gaika, and also the Bushman country to north of the Colony. He is much more critical in his attitude to the colonists than his predecessors, and discusses Sparrman and Le Vaillant. Upon Le Vaillant he is very severe and says that he failed to find any traces or remembrance of the "Gay Narina" among the Hottentots. This Narina was a famous female character among the natives, and is alluded to by Le Vaillant in affectionate terms. Barrow did not like Le Vaillant owing to the latter's sympathy with the French Revolution. He roundly says that many of Le Vaillant's tribes are the creations of his own imagination. He attacks Sparrman for placing the gnu among the antelopes instead of amongst the equines, but here Sparrman is right, and he was a more scientific naturalist than Barrow. Contemporary with Barrow may be mentioned Lady Anne Barnard, authoress of "Auld Robin Gray," whose letters describe the first occupation of the Cape, and are racy and picturesque. In 1801 was issued the fabricated "Travels of Christian Frederick Damberger." The supposed traveller leaves Stellenbosch and passes through Kaffraria and Natal, thence to the Tanganyika region, where he discovers a big lake, anticipating Burton and Speke. He proceeds across the continent in a north-westerly direction, passing through the Congo region, the Sahara, and finally emerges at Morocco, occupying 16 years in the venture. He thus performed Grogan and Sharp's feat, on a more extensive scale, a century before their time. The work made a great sensation at the time, and was accepted by many people as a genuine production,

but the fraud was exposed by Isaac D'Israeli in his "Curiosities of Literature."

The next writer that calls for notice is Dr. Henry Lichtenstein (1812). He was tutor in the family of General Janssens, Governor of the Cape, and thus had considerable opportunities of seeing the country and people, in company of the former. He in turn had his prejudices, and criticises Barrow very severely for his hostility to and total want of acquaintance with the language, customs and ideas of the inhabitants. He says that his judgments are jaundiced and unfair, and that they did much to compromise the colonists in the eyes of England, which was opposed to their republican sentiments. Lichtenstein has the gift of clear, terse and vigorous expression, even if his statements are not always to be relied on.

Dr. John Campbell next claims our attention. He set out in 1812 on a visit of inspection for the London Missionary Society, and, in company with two other friends, pushed on to Graaff Reinet, crossed the Orange River, and reached Lattakoo (Kuruman) in Bechuanaland, returning by Namaqualand. Campbell's account is pleasant reading, though he is often imposed upon by his informants. His style is much better than many African travellers. Some of his descriptions of native life and customs are interesting, but they cannot be said to be authoritative, as he was too prone to accept information without carefully sifting it. He, in turn, answers Dr. Lichtenstein.

In 1816 Damberger had an imitator in Sylvester Tramper, whose fictitious travels, purported to describe a journey through South Africa at the end of the 18th century. Rev. C. I. Latrobe published a volume of travels in 1818, containing a gruesome description of the Slachter's Nek event of 1815, on the authority of another clergyman who was present. This created a very painful impression, and aroused bitter feelings, which required a long time to pass away. A study of the documents published by Leibrandt in 1902, does not however bear out all of the statements made in the book. Except for some beautitul plates, the volume is not remarkable. Campbell was back in South Africa in 1818, and travelled near to some portion of his former journey, but pushed on from Lattakoo to the Bahurutse country and returned by much the same route. On this journey he was more critical and discriminating, and is not so ready to rely on the accuracy of his native informants. The book is remarkable because it gives the first collection of folk tales, seven in number. Campbell had a poor opinion of such things, and speaks of them, with contempt, as ridiculous fictions. We must not blame Campbell too severely, for the science of fairy tales had not yet arisen. The volumes are embellished by a number of coloured plates, which are

certainly more quaint than accurate. Campbell gives very valuable first hand information upon the Bushmen and Hottentots, but was almost completely deficient in sense of humour. The interest of most of the books mentioned already lies not in the way the incidents are described, but in the incidents themselves. We have now to notice a writer whose work is of a very different stamp, from the point of view of both literature and science, namely, William John Burchell. "He was by far the greatest and most scientific of African travellers, and one of the most learned and accomplished travellers of any age or of any country. He was a shy man, of great power and of infinite resource."* Campbell met Burchell on his return from the interior at Graaff Reinet, and was favourably impressed by him. Burchell's travels were performed in 1811, 1812 and 1813, and his book was published in two volumes in 1822 and 1824. He visited Lattakoo, and made important collections of the fauna and flora of the country. The illustrations were drawn by himself, and are characterized by great beauty and accuracy. The two volumes are very quaint. Everywhere there is a rich vein of humour running through them, and yet one comes across constantly most important information upon all manner of subjects, mixed up with notes of travel. Burchell had an excellent literary style, but he evidently thought that it could be improved upon, for he says that his language "might have been arranged in smoother periods, and expressed with more fashionable elegance." His sentences are sometimes long. He starts off thus: "Our sails filled with the gentle gale, bore the gliding vessel over the blue waters of the deep, and forced its foamy prow through the yielding waves." The book was published in London at nine guineas, and is now difficult and costly to obtain. It is stated that many copies were broken up for the sake of the plates, which were sold separately. It is thus not nearly so well known as it ought to be. Burchell was stricken on March 23rd, 1812, with an attack of influenza which had just raged in Cape Colony. Thus we see our friend the influenza is no stranger to South Africa. Burchell was a highly trained observer, and made two important discoveries amongst the mammals of South Africa, namely, the square-mouthed Rhinoceros and Burchell's Zebra—*Rhinoceros simus* and *Equus Burchelli*. After his return to England in 1815, he occupied his leisure time in writing his travels and in preparing a catalogue of South African insects. He committed suicide on March 23rd, 1863, being then about 82 years of age. Burchell was painfully sensitive to adverse criticism, and considered that the Government of the day should have afforded him pecuniary help to describe and publish the results of his

* Professor Poulton.

collections. But governments are never very generous to the individual scientific investigator. He anticipated certain modern discoveries in the mimicry of insects, though the explanation he gave of the fact is not that now generally accepted. He also made valuable discoveries on the sound-producing apparatus of insects. In this way Burchell helped to the establishment of the great law of evolution, though to the last he remained quite untouched by it. His real greatness as a naturalist is only now being appreciated.

Let us now turn for a moment from travel to notice the beginnings of South African poetry and verse. De Lima and Brooks in 1821 and 1825 respectively, published poetical descriptions of the Cape, the latter in burlesque vein, but they are not remarkable for much poetical genius, and are practically unknown, and needless to say, unread.

The father of South African poetry is Thomas Pringle whose "Ephemerides" was published in 1828. In the collection are some poems written in Scotland, together with copious explanatory notes on his South African poems. In 1834 he published "South African Sketches," containing all his South African verses. Ephemerides was graceful and melodious, but South African Sketches contains his highest achievements in verse. Some of the pieces are really very fine, such as "The Emigrant's Farewell," "The Bechuana Boy," "The Coranna," but the gem of all Pringle's work is "Afar in the Desert." This is a brilliant piece of work, and for local colour, truthfulness of description, and gracefulness of movement stands unrivalled in South African poetry. Few can read the poem without being powerfully affected by its imagery and sentiment. It smells of the veld. "The Bushman" in our opinion comes next, and here Pringle has caught the spirit of the wild children of the desert. He was a leader in the Anti-Slavery and Freedom of the Press movements, and died in poor circumstances in London in 1834, having been reduced to poverty by his struggle with the Governor, Lord Charles Somerset, but won the battle of freedom of speech in Cape Colony.

Fiction relating to South Africa begins with De Foe's "Captain Singleton," who is supposed to have crossed the continent from Mozambique to the West Coast in 1720, after performing some surprising exploits upon both natives and wild beasts. The work is written with an air of truthfulness just like Robinson Crusoe, and deserves to be far better known than it is. There is a gap until 1801, when we meet the romance of Damberger already alluded to.

We must now return to our travellers, for if South Africa has produced no great poet or novelist, she has produced sportsmen and and geographers in plenty. George Thompson, a resident of Cape Town, travelled through a large portion of

the Cape and beyond the Orange River in 1823. His book contains shrewd and careful observations upon the Colony, its problems and inhabitants. He is specially valuable for his descriptions of Bechuanaland, and for his unbiassed discussion of the prospects of the colonists. He is very severe upon Le Vaillant, and calls him a romancer, and says that the gay Narina had no existence except in the perfervid imagination of the Frenchman. He also defends Barrow against the aspersions of Lichtenstein, and says that although his descriptions were somewhat overdrawn, he was right in his main contentions. The book contains a plan of Cape Town as it was in 1827. It is interesting to compare it with a plan of the city of to-day. There is a detailed description of the famous Cango Caves which, Thompson says, were discovered by a Boer as far back as 1780, but were practically unknown in his time. This description is illustrated by plates drawn by the author. Thompson quotes some of Pringle's poems as "The Coranna," and "Afar in the Desert," with enthusiasm as the best descriptions of desert life he had come across. The book as a whole is well written, and the style simple, direct and effective.

Steedman made his journeys through South Africa as far as Griqualand West at various times extending over a period of ten years, though his book was not issued till 1835. He was an industrious and able collector of its fauna and flora, and added much to our knowledge. He says in his preface that the public must not expect to find in his pages the finished style of other travellers in South Africa, but in spite of this disclaimer the book is well-written, and exceedingly interesting. It contains many good illustrations of the fauna of the country much better finished than most plates of this time usually were. Among these is a curious illustration of an inhabited tree along the Marico River. Steedman also gives some new particulars regarding the wreck of the "Gosvenor," East Indiaman, and the fate of the crew and passengers. We now come to a writer, Dr. John Philip, whose "Researches in South Africa," published in two volumes in 1828, aroused the fiercest opposition amongst the colonists, as containing a grossly exaggerated and defamatory account of the white inhabitants of the country. Actions for libel were brought against the author, and in one case was successful. Unfortunately the quarrel was taken up by the people of England, and recriminations were the result. While Dr. Philip may have relied on doubtful testimony in some cases, and in others may have allowed his personal prejudices to colour his judgments, there is no denying that many of his contentions were well founded, and his charges have been upheld by a whole phalanx of writers, certainly without any desire to be unfair. Much of the opposition to,

and dislike of Dr. Philip's book arose from the nervous and vigorous English in which the assertions were made. Dr. Theal is very severe upon Philip, but as we shall have occasion to observe, Dr. Theal is not unprejudiced himself. The book contains very considerable information on the natives of its time. From this date (1835) onward we have the advent in South Africa of the hunter and hunter naturalist. The first on the list is Sir J. E. Alexander, who made an expedition from Cape Town northward through Namaqualand, as far as Walvisch Bay. He describes the Namaquas, Damaras and Bushmen, and gives specimens of their folk tales, in addition to getting considerable sport. Alexander's book is pleasantly written. Next comes Cornwall Harris whose book created a sensation at the time of its publication by its revelations of the teeming fauna of the interior. This is one of the most trustworthy accounts of the South Africa of its day ever published. Harris travelled as far as the Maritzani River, and was the discoverer of the sable antelope which he found for the first time in what is now known as the Magaliesberg. He gives a great deal of information about the Trekkers, and their relations with Dingaan and Umzilikazi. Harris published portraits of the wild game in 1840 as a sort of appendix to his travels, 30 plates folio with letterpress. The illustrations of the various animals are remarkably accurate, and the book is one of the most expensive as well as one of the most difficult to obtain relating to South Africa. Harris set the fashion and was emulated by many others, notably Gordon Cuming, Oswell, Baldwin and Selous. Oswell, apart from his hunting exploits, is chiefly remembered as the friend and companion of Livingstone, in his famous journey of discovery to Lake Ngami. Oswell left nothing except some articles in the Badminton Library on big game shooting, and most of our information about a rare and unselfish spirit is derived from the biography by his son, a fine piece of work. Gordon Cumings' book, published in 1850, is a fulsome and conceited record of his doings, and does not predispose one in his favour. Contemporary with Harris and Gordon Cuming were a number of missionary writers, such as Shaw, Moffat, Backhouse, Arbousset and Daumas. Shaw's book, issued in 1850, affords one of the best description of the natives of Kaffraria up to this time. Dr. Moffat's book, published in 1842, contains lively and interesting pictures of his experiences as a missionary amongst the Bechuanas. He visited the famous Umzilikazi four times, and gives shrewd but valuable information on the chief and his warriors. The bloodthirsty and tyrannical character of the man is dwelt upon, and yet he was not without his redeeming qualities. Moffat's book has become a classic, not so much because of the opinions con-

tained in it, or the way in which they are set forth, but because of the transparent honesty and sincerity with which they are expressed. The work is enlivened with amusing anecdotes of the people the author encountered during his long residence in South Africa.

Backhouse published the results of his journey in 1844. His aim was to discover the real progress that Christianity had made amongst the natives. He was a botanist at the same time, and gives much information under that head. Arbousset and Daumas made their famous journey of exploration in what is now known as Basutoland in 1836, discovering the source of the Vaal and the Orange rivers in the mountain named by them the Mont aux Sources. The book gives a delightful picture of the Basutos, Korannas and Bushmen, and has a chapter upon Chaka and the Zulus. It gives not only geographical and topographical details, but imparts much information on native customs, folk lore, and has the first list of words and sentences in the Bushmen dialect of Basutoland. Arbousset was one of the advisers of the chief Moshesh, and his book was the first published on Basutoland. It was issued at Paris in 1842, and my copy contains one of the plates inserted at two different places. A translation was produced in 1852 by the Rev. J. C. Brown, of Aberdeen, but it lacks the picturesqueness and force of the original, and is a stilted affair.

In 1842 Captain Marryatt published his famous tale called "Masterman Ready." He makes his hero travel as far as Graaff Reinet, and go through various adventures. He followed this up in 1845 by "The Mission," in two volumes. This tale, written for young people, is founded on real experiences in Africa, and is wonderfully true to life.

Turning for a moment to Natural History, we may notice the monumental work of Sir Andrew Smith on the Zoology of South Africa, in five volumes, 1849. The illustrations are of a very high order, and were drawn from the actual specimens by an artist who accompanied the expedition. The descriptive letterpress is also of an exhaustive character, and altogether constitutes the finest piece of work on the fauna of South Africa of its day. The book is eagerly sought after and costs anything from £25 upwards. Steedman and Moffat accompanied Smith, who visited Umzilikazi, by whom he was favourably received. Another book may be mentioned here, though not relating to natural history, namely Angas's "The Kaffirs," illustrated, a series of five folio plates, delineating native life, customs, and scenery. In the same category may be placed Martens's "Kafir War of 1846-52," a series of paintings illustrating the various operations. Both of these productions display a high degree of artistic talent.

We now come to the golden age—if one can apply the term—of African travel literature, called forth by the explorations of Livingstone. Never since has the literature of South African travel reached such a high level of excellence. First in order of time we began with Francis Galton in 1853, who has won an international reputation for his researches on the human faculty. He travelled through Damaraland and made important investigations into the fauna and geography of the region. Galton's book is very well written. Then we have the books of his companion, Charles John Andersson, one of the most fearless of men, whose first book, "Lake Ngami," was published in 1856. Of this book the "Athenaeum" said: "Mr. Andersson's book, from the number of well-told adventures, its unpretending style, its rich fund of information and spirited illustrations, will command a wide circle of readers, and become a favourite with those who can appreciate daring perseverance and a buoyant spirit under overwhelming difficulties. The interest of the story never flags for a moment." "The Okavango River," a sequel to "Lake Ngami," was published in 1861. Andersson's books are very brightly written, and his remarks on native life and character are shrewd and discriminating.

Next comes David Livingstone, whose fame as an explorer far outshines that as a writer. His style, while not so picturesque as Galton or some others who might be named, is yet characteristic of the man, and his books are delightful reading. Livingstone, owing to the generosity of his publisher, made quite a small fortune out of his first book, published in 1857, entitled "Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa." The main interest of the book lies in the tale of geographical discovery unfolded in its pages, though there is much information upon all manner of subjects connected with the people amongst whom the author lived. Livingstone was proverbially accurate in everything he did and wrote. It remains the classic book on South African exploration. In 1861 was issued Casalis' "The Basutos," which gave a delightful description of Basutoland from the Thirties to the Fifties when Moshesh was in the heyday of his power. Mr. Casalis was one of the chief's advisers, and it was principally owing to him and others of the French Mission that Basutoland became British territory. There is a good character sketch and appreciation of Moshesh in the book, and in addition to missionary journeys, which were the author's immediate business, there is a vast amount of information on the manners, customs, religion, and folk lore of the old Basutos. Casalis was very accurate, and carefully sifted everything before accepting it.

In biography of this period we need only mention the lives of Lord Macartney, Dr. John van der Kemp, Dr. John

Campbell, and Sir David Baird. The latter is of most interest to South Africans, and contains an admirable record of a stirring and strenuous life. General Baird captured the Cape for the second time on January 19th, 1806. Lord Macartney's biography was compiled by his friend, Barrow. Dr. Campbell's life confirms the impression formed from a perusal of his travels, that he was easily imposed upon.

Captain Mayne Reid published two books during this period, namely, "The Bush Boys," a tale of Karoo life in 1856. This is still worth reading, and, like all Mayne Reid's books, has plenty of exciting adventures for young people. There is one other tale of Mayne Reid's referring to South Africa, namely, "The Young Yâgers," issued as late as 1884, and distinctly inferior to "The Bush Boys." There are also two tales by Jules Verne relating to South Africa, "Five Weeks in a Balloon," one of the best of Verne's tales, and "The Adventures of Three Englishmen and Three Russians in South Africa." This book is an extraordinary combination of accurate scientific and inaccurate geographical descriptions. For instance, he makes the Orange River navigable for steamers right up to the Vaal, the banks of which are covered with dense tropical vegetation! The six travellers came out to measure an arc of the meridian and traverse Cape Colony, the Transvaal, and Bechuanaland. There is plenty of exciting adventure in the usual vivid style of the author.

We now notice the books of three great African travellers, Baldwin (1863), Baines (1864), and Chapman (1868). Baldwin's account of his adventures, which extended over a wide region, and had plenty of incident, is written in simple and unostentatious style, and makes quite delightful reading. The reviews of the book in the English papers were specially complimentary. I shall only select that of the "Morning Post": "The novelty of the author's daring adventure cannot fail to win attention, and many of the pages will be read with thrilling interest. His simple, unadorned, and unpremeditated journal speaks for the truthfulness of his narrative. In these pursuits he passed nine years, and explored over 25 degrees of latitude." Mr. Selous tells us that the reading of Baldwin's thrilling pages first fired his imagination with the desire to emulate his deeds. Baldwin is not so prejudiced against the Transvaal Boers as some other writers. Baines was the artist companion of Chapman, and his drawings of the Falls, of the wild game and inhabitants of the country are very spirited. He is rather severe in his criticisms of Dr. Livingstone as a linguist; on what grounds is not very clear. I do not know that Baines was remarkable as a linguist himself. At the same time it is only fair to add that I have heard the same remark concerning Livingstone's

linguistic attainments from others who derived their information from the natives themselves. Baines published a folio atlas of the Falls, containing eleven magnificent plates, in 1865. The last of the trio is Chapman. He travelled through a large extent of country from Durban to Walfish Bay. It is difficult to appraise his opinions on the Dutch, as the author spent about two years in the country of the Transvaal Boers, whom he criticised and against whom he is very prejudiced. He says "he was compelled to live amongst a community, the society of which was far from congenial to his disposition and habits." Altogether, at different times, he spent fifteen years in travel. Apart from the author's political opinions, his book has valuable notes on the habits and customs of the natives, more especially the Bechuana and Bushmen. There is a large amount of information upon the fauna and flora of the country, and few books of travel contains better descriptions of the sport to be had. The style is plain and attractive but not so good as either Baines or Baldwin.

I must now for a moment ask your attention to another branch of South African literature, which promises such a fruitful field in the future, namely, folk lore and linguistic science. The pioneers, indeed the creators of these sciences in South Africa, have been the missionaries, who have compiled dictionaries and grammars in almost every South African language, and even dialects of such languages. Dr. Bleek, of Sir George Grey's library, began in 1856 with the "Languages of Mozambique," followed by "A Comparative Grammar of South African Languages" in 1862-69—still uncompleted. His studies have been carried on by a succession of able and devoted men such as Grout, Colenso, and Bryant in Zulu, Appleyard and Kropf in Kafir, Jacottet in Sesuto, Junod in Tonga, and Meinhof and Torrend in general philology. These studies have been indirectly the means of originating a literature in some of the vernacular languages by the natives themselves. I may mention one instance: Thomas Mofolo, a Mosuto, who has written two short novels in his own language. Dr. Bleek directed the attention of the learned world to the rich stores of fairy tales existing amongst the Hottentots and Bushmen by the publication of "Reynard the Fox in South Africa" in 1864. But the great master of folk-lore, a literature truly South African, is Bishop Callaway, whose "Nursery Tales, Traditions and Histories of the Zulus" was published in 1866. This is a book of the greatest value. It is the classic of South African fairy tales. Callaway is absolutely unapproachable and incomparable. Dr. Theal, usually very sparing of his praises, who has himself written on Kafir and Bushmen Folk-Lore, remarks: "No other published collection of tales illustrating

Bantu ideas and powers of thought equals this in value. From an intimate knowledge of the subject, I can vouch for the absolute accuracy of its contents." Some of the tales are as beautiful and graceful as classic idylls.

In 1870 was issued "The Religious System of the Amazulu," which is practically a continuation of the Nursery Tales. It was never finished, as the Natal Government withdrew the grant in aid of its publication. This is a most important book, and, in the words of Dr. E. B. Tylor, of Oxford, "It is scarcely too much to say that no savage race has ever had its mental, moral and religious condition displayed to the scientific world with anything approaching the minute accuracy which characterises the half-completed works now threatened with an untimely end." Callaway's work has been well described as "Zulu Cologne" and "Eau de Pondo."

Callaway has had imitators in the persons of H. A. Junod, on the Baronga—excellent in its way; Jacottet, on the Basuto, whose "Treasury of Basuto Lore" is in course of publication. There are other smaller books, such as Bourhill and Drake's "Fairy Tales from South Africa," but they are nothing remarkable.

In the realm of Science of this period there was "Flora Capensis," begun by Harvey and Sonder in 1859, and now under the editorship of Sir William Thistleton Dyer. This is a systematic description of the plants of South Africa, morphological and economic. It is still in course of publication.

Layard's "Birds of South Africa" is next on the list, in 1867. A revised and considerably improved edition of this book, by Dr. Bowdler Sharpe of the British Museum, was published in 1875, and it has been superseded by the "Fauna of South Africa," by Stark and Sclater, 1901-6, of which six volumes have so far been written, four on the birds and two on the mammals.

During the 'Seventies there was a sort of lull in the production of South African literature, notably in that of travel. There is no book of first-rate importance. Four only call for notice, two of which have a special interest for Rhodesians. The first is by T. M. Thomas, "Eleven Years in Central Africa." Mr. Thomas was long missionary at Inyati, and was very friendly with Lobengula, whose coronation ceremonies he witnessed, and of which he gives a picturesque description. The illustrations of this book are more curious than accurate. The next is Edward Mohr's "To the Victoria Falls of the Zambesi." This is the tale of an adventurous journey from Natal to Matebeleland. Mohr arrived at Tati just after the death of Umsilikazi, and consequently until the choice of a successor was settled, was refused permission to travel through the country. Getting impatient he started off

himself, but was obliged to turn back. Eventually he reached the Falls. He gives much information about the early days in the Tati Concessions, and says that Karl Mauch and Hartley, an old elephant hunter of 72 years of age, founded the settlement in 1868, and amongst the discontented whites was Sir John Swinburne, who brought out a steam engine to crush the quartz, and enough provisions, clothes, weapons, powder and shot to fill a magazine. The engine was brought to Inyati, but owing to the dread of the Matabele of it, it had to be taken back to Tati. Mohr gives rather a favourable description of Lobengula, called by him Lumpengula, and says that when he called on him in his camp, he behaved with the politeness of a chivalrous knight. Mohr's descriptions of scenery are racy and poetic. The third of the four authors, though the earliest in point of time, is Dr. Gustav Fritsch. He published two volumes, one of travels and the other on the aborigines of South Africa. Both of these were issued at Breslau in 1868 and 1872 respectively. It is a pity that the latter volume has not been translated into English, as besides containing a thorough and painstaking description of the natives, ethnographical and anatomical, it was illustrated by a magnificent Atlas in folio of 60 plates of heads. Why is it that our English scientific publications are so far behind such a volume as this in point of execution and originality? The book is still well worth study. The last author is John Mackenzie, who wrote "Ten Years North of the Orange River," 1871. This is a highly important book if one wishes to see the development of the Bechuana race under the tutelage of missionaries. It is the complement of Moffat and Livingstone. It is written in a strong vigorous English, characteristic of the author. Mackenzie was a strong man, outspoken and not always very discreet in the way in which he put matters, but such is a common trait in strong men. The book is valuable from another standpoint, for the sake of the information it gives on the development of the military system of Umsilikazi, and also for its discussion of the relations of the various races now inhabitating South Africa. Mackenzie strongly impressed Parker Gillmore whose "Ride Through the Great Thirst Land" describes a journey through Bechuanaland in 1877.

Dr. Theal published during this period the first of those series of historical volumes which have made his name famous in two continents. He began with a modest production from the Lovedale Mission Press on South African geography and history.

In the 'Eighties we have quite a revival of South African literature, not only in travel and biography but in fiction, poetry and history. The Transvaal War of 1881 and its

result directed the attention of both Englishmen and foreigners to South Africa.

In 1887 the Hon. Alexander Wilmot gathered in a small volume, entitled "The Poetry of South Africa," various contributions and pieces from Cape Colony, Natal and the Transvaal. The collection is still worth reading, and the compiler regretted that he could not include certain pieces in the Taal, especially translations of "Tam 'o Shanter," &c., by President Reitz. In 1886, Mr. W. C. Scully, better known as a novelist, published, through the medium of the Lovedale Mission Press, a small volume of poems of a very promising character entitled, "The Wreck of the Grosvenor."

Rider Haggard began his literary career in 1882 by a volume on "Cetewayo and His White Neighbours," in which some very caustic remarks are made upon Britain's method of dealing with South African problems.

In 1883 a book called "The Story of an African Farm" startled the reading public. It was issued under the *nom de guerre* of Ralph Iron. It at once achieved a remarkable popularity, and made the authoress famous. By and by it leaked out that the writer was Olive Schreiner. It surprised the conventional English world of letters. The scene of the story is laid on an ordinary farm in Cape Colony, and depicts the hard coarse life of some of the Boers, and the aspirations of those who have been partially educated after something higher and nobler is finely told. The opinions of the author upon loveless marriages, and the degradation of women are expressed in very vigorous and characteristic fashion. The great charm of this undeniably clever book lies in the intense personality underlying its simple style. The vivid pictures of the spiritual problems which rend the enquiring soul, even in the rough commonplace occupations of a Boer farm, and call for some kind of solution, have given the author a permanent place in the literature of the 19th century. Olive Schreiner has written some other shorter stories, but none have made the same impression as "The Story of an African Farm."

Dr. Holub, a German traveller, who undertook a journey to Lewanika's country in the 'Seventies, published in 1881 an account of it. It is a trustworthy and in many respects excellent book on natural history and native customs, but somewhat sketchy and hastily thrown together. Dr. Holub's description of the Chief Sechele, is one of the best things in the book. The translation of Holub is much better done than many others of the same sort. An account of another journey to Mashukulumbweland from 1883 to 1887, in which the explorer's camp was looted, and one of his companions killed, was also published. This book has not been translated, though deserving to be. Frank Oates's journals and notes were published in 1881, under the editor-

ship of his brother. His journey was performed in 1874 and 1875, and is one of the best accounts of Matebeleland. The book has a permanent value apart from its geographical information, by reason of the valuable articles upon the ethnology, fauna and flora of the country.

In the same year was issued that remarkable, and in some respects humourous and curious book: "How I Crossed Africa," by Major Serpa Pinto. In the face of tremendous difficulties the explorer reached the kingdom of the Barotse, but was detained by the king. Eventually he succeeded in escaping, and, obtaining boats, went down the Zambesi, reaching the camp of Mr. Coillard, whose kind attention soon restored him to health. The second volume of the book entitled "The Coillard Family" is a semi-romantic and humorous description of the explorer's life with Mr. Coillard and his family. Altogether the style of the book is distinctly picturesque and good, if one can judge from a translation.

The only other important book of travel of this period is "Twenty-five Years in a Wagon" by Andrew A. Anderson. It is largely a record of trading and exploring, but its author speaks in no complimentary terms of the Boers, and says that they were a greater curse to the country than the Matebele. An interesting feature of the book is a number of illustrations of ruins in the Marico district, which have recently attracted considerable attention as likely to throw light upon Rhodesian ruins.

I now return to a writer who has a reputation not only in South Africa but in Europe and America; I refer to Dr. Theal. He issued the first edition of his famous "History of South Africa" between 1888 and 1900. It is the standard history of the country and in spite of criticism of certain statements, I think there is general agreement that no well-founded objections have been sustained as to the facts upon which Dr. Theal bases his opinions. The author's theory of history may be defective, his opinions and deductions from his facts may be open to question, but not the facts upon which they are based. History cannot be written absolutely without prejudice. It does not make a history any the less trustworthy because its author may have a predilection for a certain party or for certain views. There is no question of Dr. Theal's excellent literary style, and his history is worthy to stand alongside such histories as Lecky, McCarthy, or Frowde, writers not destitute of prejudice themselves. Dr. Theal has recently issued (1909-10) a new edition of his book in eight volumes, three devoted to the History and Ethnography of South Africa down to 1795, and five to the History of South Africa since 1795. This is a vast improvement on the first edition, and is likely to remain the standard history

of the sub-continent for a long time to come. Theal has also rendered immense service to historical science by unearthing, translating and publishing the old records of the Portuguese in South Africa, also the records of the Cape Colony and Basutoland. If he had done nothing more than this, he would have earned the gratitude of all historical students.

Duncan F. C. Moodie published in 1888 a "History of the Adventures of the Boers, English, and Zulus in South Africa, from Pharoah Necho down to the Present Time." This is an extraordinary conglomeration of original documents, memoirs and statements by various actors in South African history. Many very valuable and out of the way facts are supplied regarding the early history of Natal, and the sufferings of the Boers who trekked away from the Transvaal to Lake Ngami in 1876 and following years, the remnants of whom were rescued in a starving condition at Mossamedes.

Thomas Ross Beattie wrote "Pambaniso" a Kafir tale in 1891. The story centres around the adventures of a chief in the War of the Axe, a period of stirring events in Cape Colony. There is any amount of local colour, and the book contains much interesting information on native customs such as smelling out, the cattle-killing mania. and the prophecies of Umhlakaza that led to the ruin of the Kafir tribes in 1857.

I must now refer to some writers who have made South African stories a prominent feature of their work, namely, Rider Haggard, Bertram Mitford, J. F. Van Oordt, and W. C. Scully. Rider Haggard began with "King Solomon's Mines" in 1885. It had an immediate and well-deserved success. This was followed by "She" in 1887, and "Allan Quartermain,"—both following up the same idea, in the country of King Solomon's Mines, or Rhodesia as we now call it. Then we have "Maiwa's Revenge," 1888, "Allan's Wife," 1890, and "Nada the Lily" in 1898. This latter is a fascinating tale of the times of Chaka and Dingaan, and full of historical incidents. They are boys' tales and supremely good at that.

Bertram Mitford is a story teller pure and simple, and while his tales, mostly written during the last decade of the 19th century, have plenty of thrilling scenes, especially those dealing with Zululand, such as "The Word of the Sorceress," and "The King's Assegai," yet they lack the power, interest and charm of Rider Haggard. "John Ames, Native Commissioner" has a peculiar and melancholy interest for the people of Rhodesia, and I need not describe it.

Mr. Scully's tales are not so long or so ambitious as either of the writers above mentioned, but they are gems of their kind. His "Kafir Stories" is one of the best short collections of native tales I know of, and all are redolent of

the Kafir, though gruesome in certain details. "The White Hecatomb" also contains good things.

J. F. Van Oordt, also known as a philologist, has written quite a number of novels in Dutch, dealing with various phases of South African history and life from the time of Van der Stel to the Jameson Raid. "The Great Trek," "The Huguenots," "Slachter's Nek," and the "Basuto Wars" are amongst those dealt with. They are mostly written from the Bond standpoint, and as I am unacquainted with Dutch, I am unable to read them, and consequently unable to estimate their importance. I am informed, however, by a competent authority that they are not remarkable as literature.

In travel we have a few notable South African books during the closing years of the 19th century. Two or three are of special interest to Rhodesians, namely, those of F. C. Selous and J. G. Millais. The former issued two books during 1893 which attracted wide-spread attention, namely "A Hunter's Wanderings in Africa" and "Travel and Adventure in South-East Africa." Both books are excellent reading, and are written in a simple and unaffected style. The author tells the story of his varied and trying experiences without any attempt at literary embellishment. They contain not only most accurate descriptions of the habits of the wild game and its pursuit, but also a vast amount of accurate geographical description on the country now called Rhodesia.

In 1899 was issued the classic of the shooting world entitled, "A Breath from the Veldt," J. G. Millais. The author is an accomplished artist, and in the words of the "Daily Telegraph": "Never before has the winged and the furred creatures of the wild lived in their lithe beauty and fantastic grace as in these delicate drawings." But Millais is not only an artist, he is an ardent sportsman and naturalist, and hence his book is a reliable guide to all that pertains to the hunter and field naturalist. Some parts of his book are exceedingly naive, and on the whole the text is as good as the illustrations.

I must mention another writer, F. V. Kirby, whose sporting books, entitled, "In Haunts of Wild Game" and "Sport in East Central Africa" make excellent reading.

In the realm of biography and history, we have some notable books of this and the following decades. I need only mention a few as this paper is already much too long. Wilmot's "History of Our Own Times in South Africa" is a careful and meritorious piece of work, and valuable as an antidote to Theal, as both authors estimate the same events in different ways. It is largely a vendication of Sir Bartle Frere. Sir Bartle Frere's own life is a bitter book, and revives the flames of old controversy, which is beyond our scope. We have also biographies of William Cotton Oswell, by his son, which

reveals a rare personality. "John Mackenzie," by his son also; a well proportioned life, of a vigorous and strong character, resolute and able. Sir John Robinson wrote "A Lifetime in South Africa," in which he defended Sir Bartle Frere, in 1900. Wilmot wrote "The Life of Sir Richard Southey," in 1904, which affords an interesting picture of the early days of Kimberley, but is not otherwise noteworthy.

"The Life of Sir John Molteno," by P. A. Molteno, is very good, on the other side of the Bartle Frere controversy, and contains many important facts for the future historian upon the first experiment in the way of responsible government at the Cape. The "Autobiography of Sir Henry Smith," published in 1901, has become a classic. It is most valuable on South Africa from 1829 to 1840, dealing with the Emancipation of the Slaves, the Great Trek, and the War with Hintza, in the thick of which Smith was. Unfortunately the part dealing with Sir Harry Smith's own government has been compiled by the editor from notes and memoranda. These were stirring times and we get much interesting information, which we could ill spare, on Pretorius, Adam Rok and Moshesh. Smith was a vigorous and eccentric personality, but withal a good and able man. Some of his despatches are piquant reading. To Moshesh he wrote "Attend to your missionaries and your cattle will get fat and you will go to Heaven!" To others he spoke in like strain.

"The Memoirs of Paul Kruger," by himself, was published in 1902. A book by the ex-President of the Transvaal could not fail to attract attention, and it contains a strong indictment of the policy of perfidious Albion in South Africa in very clear and forcible language. From Kruger's point of view it is the best statement of the Afrikander case, and is much less bitter than "The First Annexation of the Transvaal" by his ci-devant secretary, Dr. Leyds. In the realms of Natural History and Ethnology, there have been some notable books of late years, such as "The Book of Antelopes," "The Fauna of South Africa" and the continuation of "Flora Capensis." There are, however, two writers I should like to allude to—George William Stow and Dudley Kidd. Stow's book was written as far back as 1880, but not published until 1905. It is largely a monograph on the Bushmen, with notes on the Hottentots and Kafirs. I am afraid that while there is a vast amount of new and old information given in the book, it is unsifted and in some cases unreliable. All the same, it is the only book of its kind which gives anything like a systematic account of Bushman life and customs. Dudley Kidd has done for the Bantu what Stow has done for the Bushmen. His books are well written, beautifully illustrated, and contain many curious

but always interesting speculations. He tries to idealize the Kafir. His "Essential Kafir" has become a classic. This was followed by "Savage Childhood" and "Kafir Socialism," all worth careful study. A remarkable book on German South-West Africa" was published five years ago, entitled, "In Namaland and Kalahari." This is written in German, by Dr. Schultze, and is not only a record of travel, and a description of the country, but a repertory of all kinds of facts on anthropology, botany and zoology, interspersed with folk tales and anecdotes. It is, moreover, beautifully illustrated with photogravure plates and maps. It is a pity that no translation has been issued. In the same category may be placed Dr. Passarge's "The Kalahari,' though this latter deals more with the physical aspect of those regions.

The attention of the whole civilized world was directed to South Africa after the Jameson Raid, and more especially during the late war. A tremendous amount of literature of all kinds, friendly and unfriendly, wise and foolish, poured from the press during those ten years from 1896 'till 1906. A great impetus was given to political and semi-political writers most of whose productions are interesting only as curios.

Of the literature directly relating to the war or called forth by it, out of a prodigious quantity, four books need only be mentioned that will be remembered when much else is forgotten. The first of these is the '"Times' History of the War in South Africa," in seven volumes, including an index volume, no less remarkable for the fearlessness of its criticism of men and operations on both sides, its mastery of detail, but for virility and excellence of its literary style. There is much in it to make us ashamed. The editor and his contributors deserve great credit for this splendid work. The "Official History of The War in South Africa," edited by Sir J. F. Maurice, is much more restrained in its conclusions, but clear, accurate and eminently readable. Next we may notice Conan Doyle's "Great Boer War," written in his usual slashing literary style, and containing graphic pen portraits of the leaders on both sides. This book is as good as anything Conan Doyle has written, and has had a great and deserved reputation. The fourth on our list is "Words by an Eye-Witness," by "Linesman"—a pseudonym for Captain H. M. Grant. This is one of the most graphic pictures of portions of the great struggle ever written. One feels that he is being taken hold of by the writer and shown the inside of the army, and the almost impossible task it had to accomplish in the relief of Ladysmith. The folly and ineptitude of the battles of Colenso and Spion Kop are condemned in no measured terms.

Our poets are represented by Vine Hall, W. C. Scully, Ian D. Colvin, F. C. Slater, Lance Fallow and others. All the best productions of these and other lesser-known writers, have been brought together in an Anthology of South African Poetry, by Mr. E. H. Crouch—a vast improvement on Wilmot's collection. Of the above writers, I single out for special mention Percival Gibbon and Ian D. Colvin, or "Rip Van Winkle" as he is more familiariy known by. Both of these writers are accomplished men of letters, with finely-trained minds and a mastery over the technique of poetry that would not disgrace better known poets. "The models of these poets are superior to their predecessors, and consequently verse comes as easily and as naturally to them as prose." They are as good as anything in Pringle. Dr. F. C. Kobbe has written some very excellent verse of a religious and metaphysical character.

Of fiction there has been an abundance during the last fifteen years. I can only refer to a few notable books in this department, such as "Souls in Bondage," by Percival Gibbon, "Richard Hartley, Prospector," "Prinsloo of Prinsloosdorp," and "Leaven," by Douglas Blackburn, "From Farm to Farm," by Arnold H. Watkins, "Jock of the Bushveld," by Sir Percy Fitzpatrick, "Biffel—The Story of a Trek Ox," by Stanley Portal Hyatt. All these books are excellent of their kind, more especially those of Gibbon and Sir Percy Fitzpatrick. I think if we had to lose all and keep one, we would retain "Jock." Of Mr. Blackburn's books it is difficult to speak. "Richard Hartley, Prospector" is the best proportioned of them. "Leaven" is more or less a political novel, and biassed some people think in its statements. "Biffel" is, in the opinion of many competent judges, an imitation of "Jock," and a second-rate one at that. "From Farm to Farm," by a doctor in Kimberley, is a simple novel of the veld, written with much knowledge and grace, but too prolix in its moralising on socialism and kindred topics.

Round the name of Cecil John Rhodes there is rapidly accumulating a literature in itself. We have had various studies and sidelights dating as far back as "Peter Halkett, of Mashonaland," by Olive Schreiner, down to Jourdan's Monograph. All these help us to understand Mr. Rhodes' many-sided nature and commanding ability, his simplicity and yet grandeur of character. "The Life of Cecil John Rhodes," by Sir Lewis Mitchell, is in some respects a fine piece of work, but as a whole it is disappointing. Mr. Rhodes' reputation comes out of the ordeal well. Certain events in his history had produced an unfavourable impression upon many people not otherwise opposed to him, but this life has placed him in a much more favourable light. Sir Lewis Michell has attempted too much. He has not only attempted

the biography of Rhodes but tried to write a political history of South Africa as well. Now this is a task beyond the powers of most men, even if they are of the calibre of Carlyle or Morley. The real Mr. Rhodes is best known to those who came under the spell of his magnetic personality.

Before I close I wish to make a short degression to those books which most particularly refer to Rhodesia. I can only speak of three departments, namely : poetry, fiction, history and archæology. Rhodesia has already a considerable and rapidly increasing literature of its own. About 100 books, exclusive of magazine articles, are referred to in Mendelssohn's "South African Bibliography" under the heading of Rhodesia. Many of these books date from the time of Livingstone. We have our poets represented in Cullen Gouldsbury, A. S. Cripps and Lancelot Fairbridge. The former in his "Rhodesian Rhymes" has tried to catch the spirit of Rhodesia and its inhabitants both black and white. Some of his pieces are quite good, others are too stilted. The latter belongs to the school of Francis Thompson and Christina Rossetti. "His pieces are more brilliant than those of Mr. Gouldsbury, perhaps because his spirit is much more ascetic and religious. There is no doubt that the religious spirit has inspired much of our noblest English poetry, and in these pieces of Cripps there is both the true ring and the greatest promise." Both of these books have a powerful rival in Mr. Fairbridge. Mr. Gouldsbury has also tried his hand at fiction, and has produced two novels, "Circe's Garden" and "God's Outpost." The latter is much superior to the former, and the writer's handling of the story more effective, while his cynicism is more restrained. As a book it is much above the average. The next writer of fiction I have to mention is Gertrude Page, who has already established a reputation as a writer of Rhodesian novels, and is popular with a large class of readers. Of her books, more especially referring to Rhodesian life, namely: "Love in the Wilderness," "The Edge o' Beyond," "The Silent Rancher," and "Jill's Rhodesian Philosophy," it seems to me that the first of these—"Love in the Wilderness"—is the best proportioned of the whole. The others are too top-heavy in some parts. When one comes to analyse her plots, they are nothing remarkable, indeed rather commonplace, but what they lack in this respect is made up by vigorous and original descriptive style, and a finish and directness that is certainly unusual. All her heroines are highly strung, and seem to have got into the wrong box when they venture into matrimony. Perhaps, as a critic has said, "It is the effect of the Rhodesian climate.*" There is a remarkable sameness about the development of all her plots. Both Gertrude Page and

* Professor Purvis.

Cullen Gouldsbury have pictured Rhodesian scenery and life with great skill.

Our historians are represented by such writers as Hensman, Knight and Dutoit. Several of these have facile and able pens. Hensman and Dutoit have written the history of the country in a fair and generally impartial manner, and with some literary skill. Of the books dealing purely with archæology we have Peters, Bent, Hall, and Maciver. Of these, R. N. Hall has contributed most largely to the discussion and elucidation of the problems presented by the architectural ruins scattered over the country. Mr. Hall wields a powerful and incisive pen, and, as a controversalist, has displayed rare courage, and is ready to defend his position against all comers.

I must now bring this comparatively bald and uninteresting survey to a close. I have not mentioned many books in other departments of literature and science. I have not tried to describe a tithe of the shower of African books that has fallen from the press during the last fifteen years. To do so would have been beyond my power. I have brought under your notice a selection only, and those about which I could speak at first hand. My main interest in South African literature has been confined to history, travel, and ethnology, and I am afraid that I can claim no authority outside of these departments.

While the result of our survey has been to emphasize the great preponderance of travel and sporting literature over all other kinds, induced doubtless by the character of the country and pursuits of the people, yet we have seen that South African literature in its various branches has made a promising beginning, and we can look forward to the future with hope. Now that the unification of the older colonies has come about, may we not cherish the faith that as they have become one people and one government, there will one day be a great national South African literature, with its Miltons, Gibbons, Shakespeares, Macaulays, and Humes, to do justice to the strenuous and honourable, if chequered career of this great country. May we not dream of a great golden age of South African literature, just as Rhodes dreamed of a great South African nationality, and the dream came true, though we, as he, live not to see it. We both hope and believe it will be so one day, and that many literary athletes of unborn generations will climb the hill to the Great Temple of Fame.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF BOOKS dealt with in Rev. S. S. Dornan's Paper on South African Literature; Past and Present.

*(Works in Bulawayo Public Library are marked *)*

Author.	Short Title.	Date.	Library No.
Diaz, B.	Voyages	1486	
Da Gama, V.	,,	1497	
*Camoens, L. de	The Lusiad	1553	869·1C1
Hakluyt Society	Steven's Voyage	1579	
Drake, Sir F.	Voyages	1580	
Hakluyt Society	Lancaster,s Voyage	1591	
Linschoten	Voyage to Malacca	1598	
Leguat, F.	Voyage	1691-'98	
De Foe, D.	Cpt. Singleton (Fic.)	1720	
Kolben, P.	Pres.state of C.of G.H.	1727	
*Cook, Capt. J.	Voyages	1772	910C2
*Sparrman, A.	Voyage to C. of G.H.	1775	Ref. 916·86S1
Mentzel, O. F.	Descriptn. of ,,	1785	
*Le Vaillant, F.	Travels	1790-'96	Ref.916·8L1
Thunberg, C. P.	,,	1799	
*Barrow, Sir J.	,,	1801-'04	Ref.916·8B3
*Damberger, C. F.	,, (Fictitious)	1801	Ref.916D1
Lichtenstein, H.	,,	1812-'15	
*Campbell, J.	,,	1815	916·8C3
*Tramper, S.	,, (Fictitious)	1816	Ref.916·8T2
Latrobe, C. I.	Journal	1818	
*Campbell, J.	Travels	1822	916·8C4
Burchell, W. J.	,,	1822-'24	
De Lima, J. S.	Poems	1821	
Brooks, F.	,,	1825	
Thompson, G.	Travels	1827	
*Pringle, T.	Ephemerides	1828	Ref.821P1
*Philip, J.	Researches	1828	Ref.916·8P1
Baird, Sir S.	Life	1832	
*Pringle, T.	African Sketches	1834	Ref.916·8P2
*Steedman, A.	Wanderings	1835	916·8S3
Alexander, Sir J.E	Travels	1835	
Harris, Sir W. C.	Wild Sports	1835	
,, ,,	Portraits	1840	
Shaw, B.	Memorials	1840	Ref.916·8S4
Moffat, R.	Missionary Labours	1842	
*Arbousset	Exploratory Tour	1842	Ref.916·86A1
Marryat, Capt. F.	Masterman Ready	1842	
*Backhouse, J.	Narrative	1844	916·8B11
Marryat, Capt. F.	The Mission	1845	
Smith, Sir A.	Illustrats. of Zoology	1849	

Author.	Short Title.	Date.	Library No.
Angas, G. F.	The Kaffirs	1849	
*Cumming, R. G.	Five Years	1850	916·8C1
Martens, H.	Kafflr War, 1846	1852-'54	
*Galton, F.	Narrative	1853	916·8G3
*Andersson, C. J.	Lake N'Gami	1856	Ref.916·8A2
Reid, M.	Bush Boys (Fiction)	1856	
*Livingstone, D.	Missionary Travels	1857	Ref.916·8L2
*Harvey & Sonder	"Flora Capensis"	1859	Ref.R.S.A.
*Andersson, C. J.	Okavango River	1861	Ref.916·8A1
Casalis, E.	Basutos	1861	
Bleek, W. H. I.	Comparative Gramr.	1862-'69	
*Verne, J.	Five Weeks	1863	
*Baldwin, W. C.	African Hunting	1863	916·8B1
*Baines, T.	Explorations	1864	Ref.916·8B1
*Bleek, W. H. I.	Reynard the Fox	1864	398B1
Callaway, H.	Nursery Tales	1866	
*Layard, E. L.	Birds of S.A.	1867	Ref.598L1
*Callaway, H.	Religious System	1870	Ref.299C1
*Mackenzie, J.	Ten Years North	1871	916·8M5
*Thomas, T. M.	11 years in C.S.A.	1872	Ref.916·8T1
Fritsch, G.	Aborigines of S.A.	1872	
*Mohr, E.	To the Victoria Falls	1875	916·8M6
Gillmore, P.	Great Thirst Land	1877	
*Holub, E.	Seven years in S.A.	1881	916·8H1
*Oates, F.	Matabeleland	1881	916·81O1
*Pinto, A. de S.	How I crossed Africa	1881	916P2
*Haggard, H. R.	Cetewayo	1882	968H1
*Schreiner, O.	African Farm	1883	
*Haggard, H. R.	King Solom'n's Mines	1885	
Scully, W. C.	Wreck of *Grosvenor*	1886	
*Wilmot, A.	Poetry of S.A.	1887	821W5
*Haggard, H. R.	She	1887	
* " "	Allan Quatermain	1887	
*Anderson, A. A.	Twenty-five Years	1887	916·8A1
*Theal, G. Mc C.	History of S.A.	1888	968T9
*Moodie, D. C. F.	" of battles, etc.	1888	968M1
*Haggard, H. R.	Maiwa's Revenge	1888	
* " "	Allan's Wife	1890	
*Bent, J. T.	Ruined Cities	1892	916·81B4
*Selous, F. C.	Hunter's Wand'rings	1893	Ref.916·8S1
* " "	Travel & Adventure	1893	916·8S3
*Knight, E. F.	Rhodesia of To-day	1895	916·81K1
*Du Toit, S. T.	Rhodesia	1897	916·81D1
*Scully, W. C.	White Hecatomb	1897	
*Blackburn, D.	Prinsloo	1899	
*Kirby, F. V.	Wild Game	1899	916·7K4

Author.	Short Title.	Date.	Library No.
*Wilmot, A.	South Africa	1899	968W3
*Oswell, W. C.	Life	1900	920O2
*Hensman, H.	Rhodesia	1900	968·1H1
Robinson, Sir J.	South Africa	1900	
Molteno, Sir J. C.	Life	1900	
*Doyle, Sir A. C.	Boer War	1900	968·3D1
*Smith, Sir H.	Autobiography	1901	920S12
*Peters, C.	Eldorado	1902	916·5P3
*Mackenzie, J.	Life	1902	920M7
*Hall and Neal	Ancient Ruins	1902	968·1H2
*Kruger, P.	Memoirs	1902	920K6
*Grant, H. M.	Eyewitness	1902	968·3L1
*"Times"	History of the War	1902-'10	968·3T1
*Southey, Sir R.	Life	1904	920S28
*Kidd, D.	Essential Kaffir	1904	5/2·96K1
*Hall, R. N.	Great Zimbabwe	1905	916·81H2
*Stow, G. W.	Native Races	1905	968S2
*Kidd, D.	Savage Childhood	1906	572·96K2
Leyds, W. J.	First Annexation	1906	
*McIver, S. R.	Rhodesia	1906	968·1M1
*Watkins, A. H.	Farm to Forum	1906	
*Fitzpatrick, Sir J.	Jock of Bushveld	1906	
*Gouldsbury, C.	Circe's Garden	1907	
* ,, ,,	God's Outpost	1907	
*Page, G.	Love in Wilderness	1907	
* ,, ,,	Edge o' Beyond	1908	
*Kidd, D.	Kafir Socialism	1908	335K1
Jacottet,	Basuto Lore	1908	
Cripps, A. S.	Lyra Evangelistica	1909	
*Gouldsbury, C.	Rhodesian Rhymes	1909	821G6
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